

LINDORF, L.S., insh. [translator]; BEL'KIND, L.D., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; LEPESHINSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; TUMARKINA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[International electrotechnical vocabulary] Mezhdunarodnyi elektrotekhnicheskii slovar'. Group 10. [Machines and transformers] Mashiny i transformatory. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry. 1958. 212 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. World Power Conference. U.S.S.R. National Committee. (Electric machinery--Dictionaries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

LINDORF, L.S.

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L.S.

91-58-7-22/27

TITLE:

Choosing the Type of Brushes for the Slip Rings of an Asynchronous Motor (Vybor marki shchetok dlya kontakt-

nykh kolets asinkhronnogo dvigatelya).

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1958, Nr 7, p 37-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

M.A. Zayev from Gor'kiy said in his letter to the editor that the electric motor of the "A-1250-500" type, manufactured by the "Elektrosila" plant, of 6 to 3 kv, 720 kw, 493 rpm with a rotor of 500 amp at 800 v, was equipped by the manufacturer with graphite brushes of the "EGA" type, which were in service for ten years without being replaced. In 1957, they were replaced by the "G-1" type brushes, which had to be replaced after 3 months. As the "EGA" type brushes are not available any more, he asks: Can they be replaced by the "MG-4" type brushes, and what are the specific pressures required for the "MG-4" and "G-1" type brushes. The author answers that the "MGS" type brushes are the best replacement for the "EGA" type brushes. He gives the characteristics of the "MGS" type brushes and explains that the "G-1" type brushes are not appropriate for operation on the motor of the "A-1250-500" type, the permissible current density and peripheral speed of these

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001** 

91-58-7-22/27 Choosing the Type of Brushes for the Slip Rings of an Asynchronous Kotor.

brushes being too low. Furthermore, he gives the permissible current density for long operation of the "MG-4" type brushes, as well as the specific pressures for the "MG-4" and "MGS" type brushes. He concludes that, if "MG-4" type brushes are available, they can be utilized instead of the "G-1" type brushes, but new orders should mention only brushes of the "MGS" type.

1. Carbon brushes--Effectiveness 2. Carbon brushes--Selection

Card 2/2

SOV/94-58-10-17/20

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L.S.

TITLE:

Concerning Automatic Switching of Reserve Supply in the Presence of Synchronous Motors (K voprosu ob AVR pri

nalichii sinkhronnykh dvigateley)

ABSTRACT:

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika 1958, Nr 10, pp 38-39 (USSR) An article by Rubtsov and Zarudi on automatic switching of reserve supply in the presence of synchronous motors was published in Promyshlennaya Energetika 1957, Nr 12,

This article proposed a circuit for accelerating automatic switching of reserve supply in the presence of large synchronous motors by using in the starting device a maximum voltage relay connected between corresponding phases of the voltage transformers of the two separately supplied sections. This brief article criticises the previous article in a number of

The conditions for restarting a synchronous motor after supply interruption are not correctly stated. Unjustifiable general conclusions are drawn

from a particular case. In fact, non-synchronous switching of excited generators is perfectly possible and non-synchronous reserve supply switching has been

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

507/94-58-10-17/20

Concerning Automatic Switching of Reserve Supply in the Presence of Synchronous Motors

widely used by power systems and has improved the reliability of supplies. A Ministerial instruction has been issued about this point. It is considered that the field suppression system recommended in the previous article is necessary only in special cases. When resynchronisation circuits are necessary simpler arrangements are usually possible, operated for example by a current relay in the stator or rotor circuit after restoration of supply without preliminary field suppression. There are 10 literature references all Soviet.

Card º/?

Lindorf, L.S. (Engineer) AUTHOR:

SOV/110-59-1-27/28

TITLE:

International Standardisation of Brush Sizes for Electrical Machines (Mezhdunarodnaya unifikatsiya

razmerov shchetok dlya elektricheskikh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 78-79(USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the I.E.C. meeting in Stockholm in July 1958, technical sub-committee Nr 2F was set up to make

recommendations about international standards for brushes This was done in respect of for electrical machines. brush dimensions but it was not possible to unify inch and metric dimensions. The main recommendations are

tabulated.

There are 1 figure, 1 table, no references.

SURMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 1/1

SOV/91-59-3-20/22

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L.S.

TITLE:

The Operation of a Synchronous Generator with Cos  $\phi$  =1 (Rabota sinkhronnogo generatora s

 $\cos \dot{\phi} = 1$ 

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959,

Nr 3, pp 38-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article is a reply to Mr. D.S. Devushev, living at RR Station Siverskaya, Leningradskaya oblast', who writes that a hydrogenerator in his plant, with nominal characteristics: 250 KVA, 400 V, 362 &,  $\cos \varphi = 0.7$ , has been operating for a long time with power factor 1, i.e. has active power output of 250 KW . He wants to learn if such an operation is correct and permissible and how it effects the generator. The author explains the relation of the power factor to the output of a generator and concludes that the use of cos p = 1 is the best way to utilize water resources; however, the additional load put on hydroturbines should be taken into consideration. For

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The Operation of a Synchronous Generator with Cos p = 1further information the author recommends the reading of a chapter on synchronous generators in any textbook, e.g. Electric Machines (Elektricheskiye Mashiny), by P.S. Sergeyev, 1955, Gosenergoizdat.

Card 2/2

8 (6)

SOV/91-59-4-21/28

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L. S. Engineer

TITLE:

The Operation of Three-Phase Motors With Current From a

Single-Phase Network (Izpol'zovaniye trekhfaznykh

dvigateley pri pitanii ot odnofaznoy seti)

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, pp 33 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Soviet industry produces a large number of electric tools and machines which are powered by three-phase electric motors. The author explains the theoretical premises to operate such motors with single-phase alternating current

and suggests installing capacitors or choke coils.

There are 2 diagrams, 2 graphs and 3 Soviet references.

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8 (6)

SOV/91-59-4-24/28

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L. S.

TITLE:

The Dependence Between the Direction of Generator Rotation

and Its Cooling by Ventilators Mounted on Its Shaft

(Zavisimost \* mezhdu napravleniyem vrashcheniya generatora

i okhlazhdeniyem yego ventilyatorami na valu)

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 4, p 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article is an answer to a question submitted to this periodical by Lapin, who wanted to know whether the direction of rotation has any influence on generator ventilation. A SG-116/-6 120 kwa 400 v, 1000 rpm generator produced by a Yerevan plant was installed with left rotation instead of right rotation; overheating was observed. The author (of the answer) suggests exchanging the ventilators, if possible. Otherwise, the generator temperature must not exceed 95°C.

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#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

8(5)

SOV/91-59-6-31/33

AUTHOR:

Lindorf, L.S.

TITLE:

The Operation of Diesel-Generators with Removed Cooling

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, pp 38-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author herein replies to a question asked by V.I. Sheremet from B.Tokmak, Zaporozhskaya oblast, whether it is allowed to run diesel-generators with the cooling fans removed. The author explains under which condi-

tions it may be done.

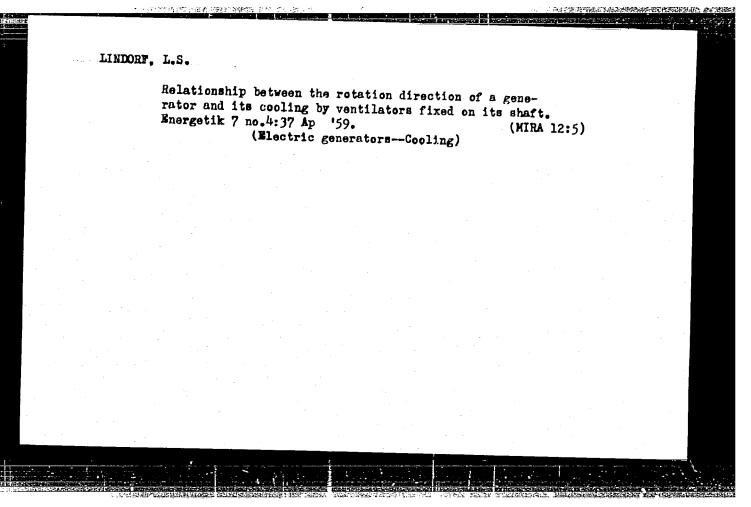
Card 1/1

LINDORF, L.S., inzh.

Utilizing three-phase motors fed by single-phase networks.

Snergetik 7 no.4:33-35 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Electric meters, Pelyphase)



8(6)

SOV/91-59-10-24/29

AUTHORS:

Sheynin, G.A., Grinev, S.M., and Lindorf, L.S.

TITLE:

Correspondence with Readers

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr. 10, pp 36-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

I. Alkalinity of Boiler Feed Water. Question by A.I. Lekhtsiyer, Ishim, Tyumenskaya Oblast': We purify boiler feed water by sodium-cation method. Still, the alkalinity is too high. What is the permissible limit of alkalinity? Answer: The method mentioned does not decrease the alkalinity. To diminish it, potassium nitrate (KNO3) or sodium nitrate (NaNO3) should be used. II. Application of Insulated Cable for Lead-Ins. Question by Shkrobko, Chernigov: Is it permissible to use in town streets insulated cables PR 4mm<sup>2</sup> or APR 10mm<sup>2</sup> for lead-ins? Answer: Not allowed, because the insulation conceals the possible damages of the metal part of the cable that bears the load. III. Asynchronous Electric Motor with Two Rotors. Question by P.E. Battakov, Leninogorsk: How does an asynchronous electric motor with two concentric

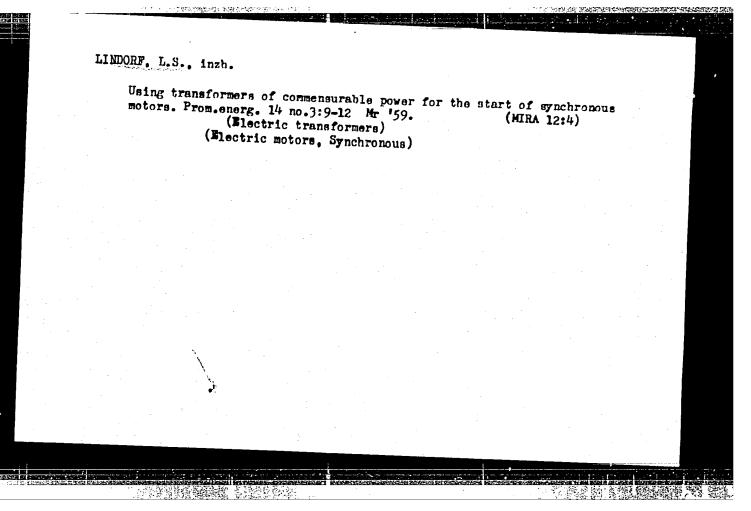
Card 1/2

SOV/91-59-10-24/29

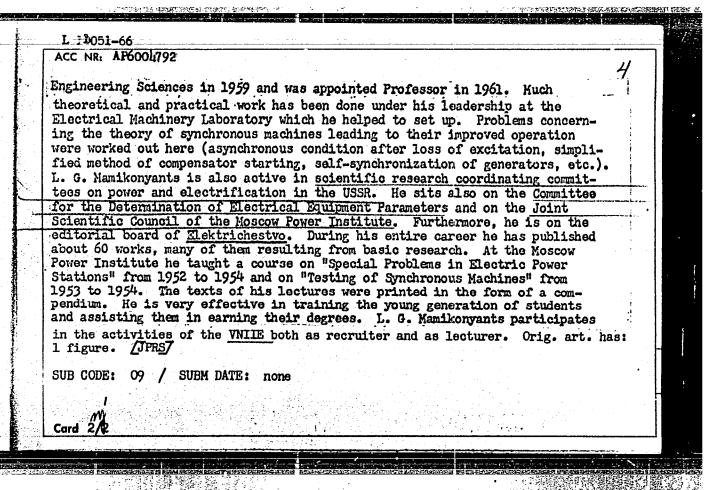
Correspondence with Readers

rotors work? Answer: A motor with two rotors is applied to obtain a rotation speed of over 3000 r.p.m. Depending on the number of poles, rotation speed of one of rotors may attain 6000 r.p.m. The power developed by the motor depends on the power of individually considered machines, and on direction of their fields rotation; it may be equal to the sum or to the difference of the individual motor power.

Card 2/2



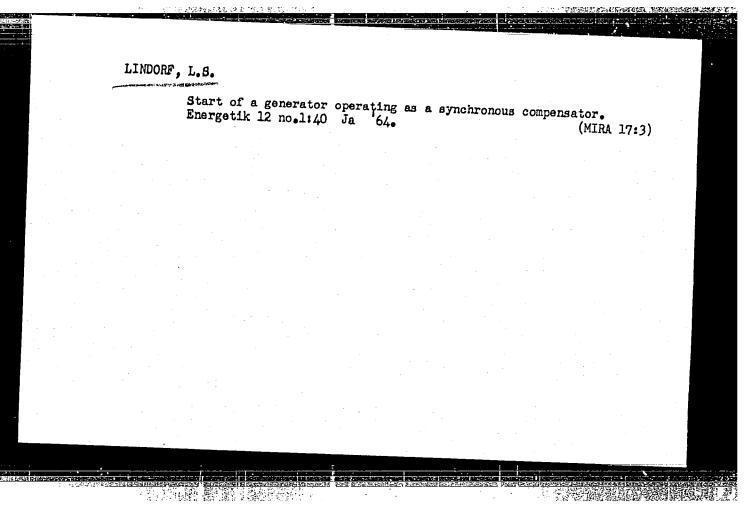
I, 19051**-**66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/005/0090/0090 ACC NR. AP6004792 AUTHOR: Burgsdorf, V. V.; Gortinskiy, S. M.; Drozdov, N. G.; Kulakovskiy, V. B.; Lindorf, L. S.; Mel'nikov, N. A.; Petrov, I. I.; Portnoy, M. K.; Syromyatnikov, I. A. Fedoseyev, A. M.; Khachaturov, A. A.; El'kind, Yu. M. 42 38 ORG: none TITLE: Doctor of engineering sciences, Professor L. G. Mamikonyants SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1965, 90 TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, electric engineering ABSTRACT: The article was written in honor of Lev Grazdanovich Kamikonyants on the occasion of his 50th birthday and upon his completion of 30 years of scientific and industrial activity. He graduated from the Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute in 1938, wherewoon he worked at the Central Industrial Research Laboratory of Azenergo first as Electrical Engineer and then as Chief Engineer. His scientific activity begun during the student years at the university laboratories for electrical machinery and high-voltage techniques. From 1941 to 1945 he served in the Soviet Army and became a member of the Communist Party in 1942. Since 1945 he has been working with the VNIIE (All-Soviet Scientific-Research Institute of Electric Power) at the State Industrial Commission on Power and Electrification of the USSR, in charge of the Electrical Machinery Laboratory now and also as head of the Department of Electrical Machinery, Insulation and Automation. Since 1953 he has also been the Vice-Director of the Institute of Scientific Affairs. He received the degree of Doctor of UDC: 621.331

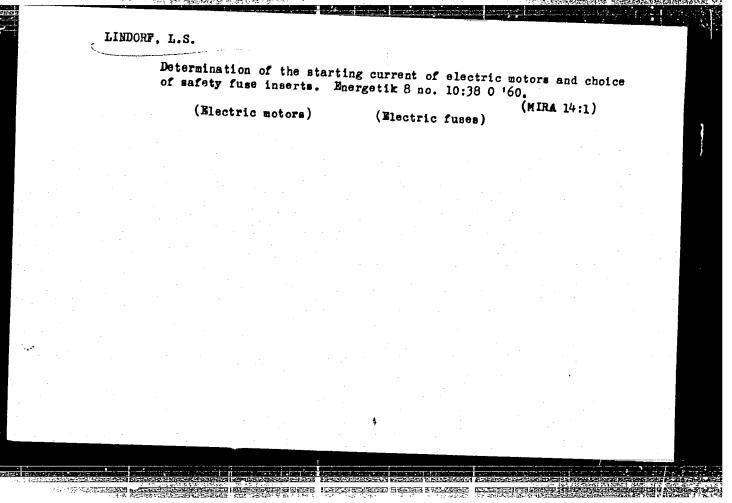


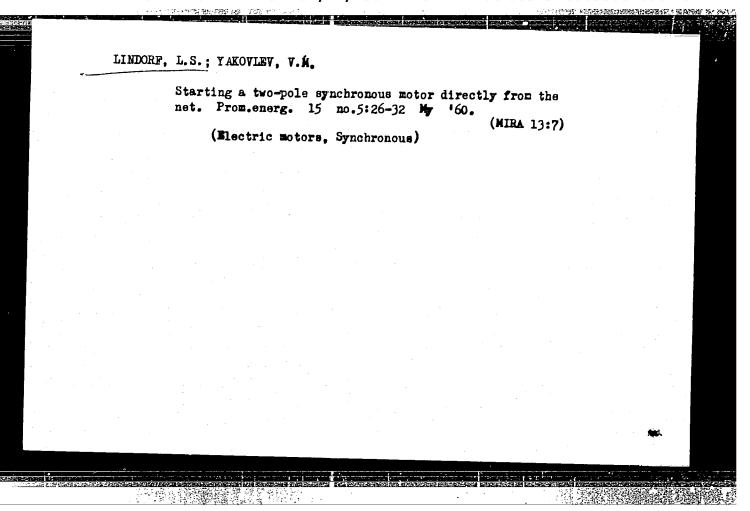
LINDORF, L.S., inzh.; IGLITSYN, I.L., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Increasing the opera ional reliability of synchronous motors.] Povyshenie nadezhnosti raboty sinkhronnykh dvigatelei. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 118 p. (Moscow.Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issle-dovatel skii institut elektroenergetiki. Informatsionnye materialy, no.50).

(MIRA 17:2)







LINDORF, L. S., Cand Tech Sci -- "Increased operational reability of synchronous engines in industrial establishments." Mos, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Mos Order of Lenin Power Eng Inst) (KL, 8-61, 245)

- 264 -

Increase in the operation | reliability of the converter devices of electrolysis systems with automatic reclosing and short-circuits in the network. Prom. energ. 15 no.8:17-20 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1) (Electrometallitrgy-Electric equipment)

LINDORF, L.S.; FUFURIN, P.N.; ULITSKIY, M.S.; USTINOV, P.I.;

ZEYLIDZON, Ye.D.; MININ, G.P.; KOTS, A.Ya.; KHAVII!, N.Z.;

MURAVLEVA, N.V.; LIBERMAN, A.Ya.; BARANOV, B.M.; ZVENIGORODSKIY,

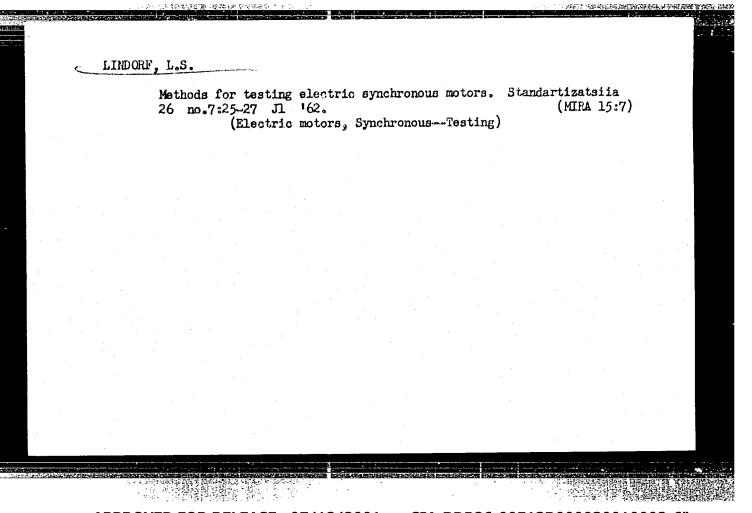
I.S.; IVANOV, V.S.; IOFFE, F.Ye.; BURLAKOV, B.M.; MIRENBURG,

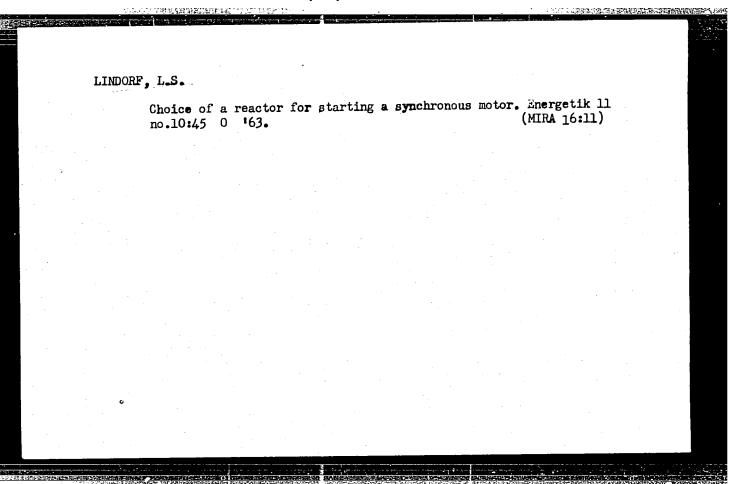
L.A.; FAYERMAN, A.L., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Study manual on the technical operation of electric networks and power plants; electrical section of electric power plants and electric power distribution networks]Posobie dlia izuchenia pravil tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii elektricheskikh stantsii i setei; elektricheskaia chast' elektrostantsii i elektricheskie seti. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 558 p. (MIRA 15:8)

(Electric power plants—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

(Electric power distribution—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)





LINDORF, L.S., kand. tekhn. mauk; MARSHAK, I.S., inzh.

Automation of the self-starting operation of the synchronous motors of pumping stations. Prom. energ. 18 no.3:11-16
(MIRA 16:6)

(Pumping machinery, Electric)
(Electric motors—Starting devices)
(Fumping stations—Electric equipment)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

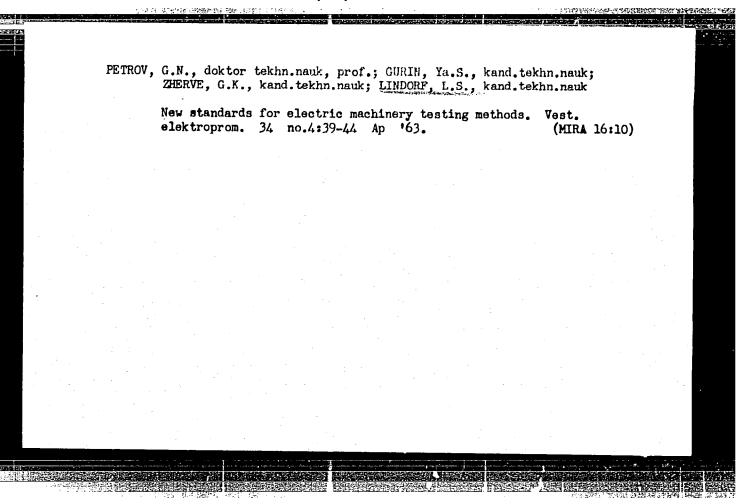
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LINDORF, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKELINKO, N.I., inch.

Use of a centrifujal relay for the protection of asynchronous notors from two-phase operation. Prom. onerg. 18 no.8:13-14.4:63
(HIMA 16:9)

(Electric motors, Induction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"



KIRKIN, B.I.; LINDORF, L.S.

Determination of the start characteristics of synchronous motors. Elektrichestro no.6: 63-68 Je\*64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Kirkin). 2. Vseseyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut elektroenegetlki (for Lindorf).

BURGSDORF, V.V.; GGRTINSKIY, S.M.; DROZDOV, N.G.; KULAKOVSKIY, V.B.; LINDORF, L.S.; MEL'NIKOV, N.A.; PETROV, I.I.; FORTNOY, M.K.; SYROMYATNIKOV, T.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.; EL'KIND, Yu.M.

Lev Grazdanovich Mamikoniants; on his 50th birthday and the 30th anniversary of his scientific and practical work. Elektrichestvo no.5:90 My 65. (MIRA 18:6)

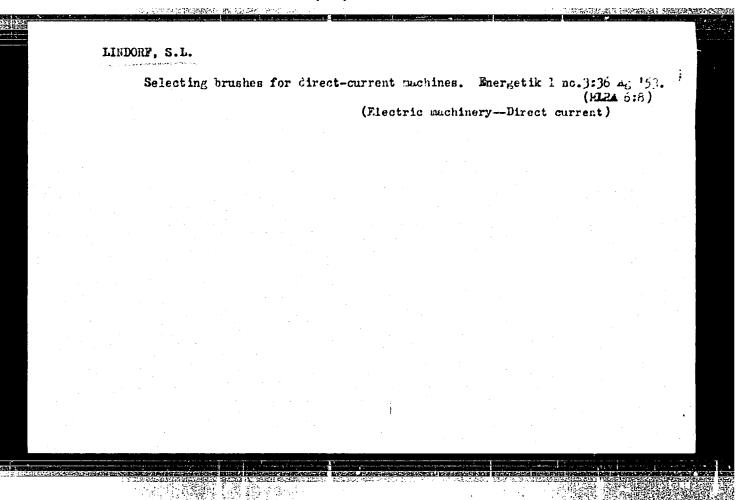
LIVANOVA, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LINDORF, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; OKOLOVICH, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; POMOGAYEVA, S.G.

Effect of asynchronous motors on short-circuit currents in a system supplying self-needs of power plants. Elek. sta. 36 no.11:48-54 N 165. (MIRA 18:10)

LINDORF, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Open-circuit current of an electric motor. Energetik 14 no.1:
42 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey elektricheskikh mashin Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektroenergetiki.



5(2)

SOV/78-4-8-34/43

AUTHORS:

Kovalenko, P. N., Lindorf, T. V.

TITLE:

The Polarographic Determination of the pH at the Beginning of the Dissolution and of the Solubility Product of the Hydroxide of Trivalent Thallium (Polyarograficheskoye opredeleniye pH nachale rastvoreniya i proizvedeniya rastvorimosti gidrookisi

trekhvalentnogo talliya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8,

pp 1919-1923 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors pointed out the advantages of the polarographic method already in earlier papers (Refs. 1, 2, 6). Various scientists (Refs 1,2,6-8) found that the solubility product is no constant but depends on the ionic concentration, above all, on the concentration of the hydroxyl groups. This apparent non-agreement with the law of mass action could be eliminated by placing the activity of the ions instead of the concentration a = f.c. (a = concentration of the solved ions). Since trivalent thallium shows no polarographic wave, whereas monovalent thallium may be easily polarized, the following method

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was chosen for the determination of the pH of the solution

SOV/78-4-8-34/43 The Polarographic Determination of the pH at the Beginning of the Dissolution and of the Solubility Product of the Hydroxide of Trivalent Thallium

TI(OH)<sub>3</sub> and its solubility product: at given pH a saturated solution of TI(OH)<sub>3</sub> was produced, TI<sup>3+</sup> was quantitatively reduced to TI<sup>+</sup> by means of hydrazine sulphate and the latter was polar graphically determined. The dependence of the diffusion surrent on the pH of the medium is shown by table 1 and figure 1. Since the concentration of TI<sup>+</sup> after the reduction is equal to the original concentration of TI<sup>3+</sup> the determination of the TI<sup>3+</sup> concentration was carried out by means of a calibration curve id cTI<sup>3+</sup> (Fig 2) (id = intensity of the diffusion current in ma). The dependence of the concentration of the thallium ions on the pH of the solution is shown by figure 3. There exsists a reverse logarithmic dependence between cTI<sup>3+</sup> and the pH value of the solution at which TI(OH)<sub>3</sub> passes into account of the pH value of the solution at straight line -lg solubility product

(Fig 4) the solubility product for TI(OH)<sub>3</sub> was determined to

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The Polarographic Determination of the pH at the Beginning of the Dissolution and of the Solubility Product of the Hydroxide of Trivalent Thallium

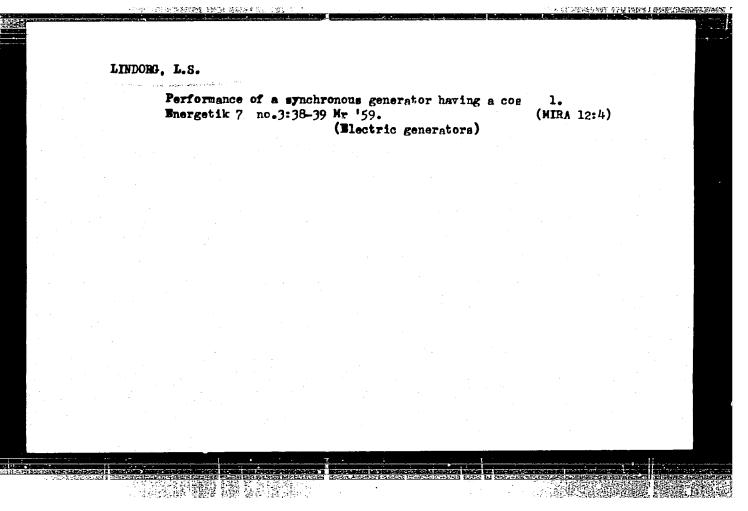
be 6.3.10<sup>235</sup>. The dissolution of T1(OH)<sub>3</sub> begins at pH = 3.46. The method by D. F. Spenser and B. Abegg (Ref 10) for determining the solubility product of T1(OH)<sub>3</sub> has shortcomings and therefore leads to considerable errors. There are

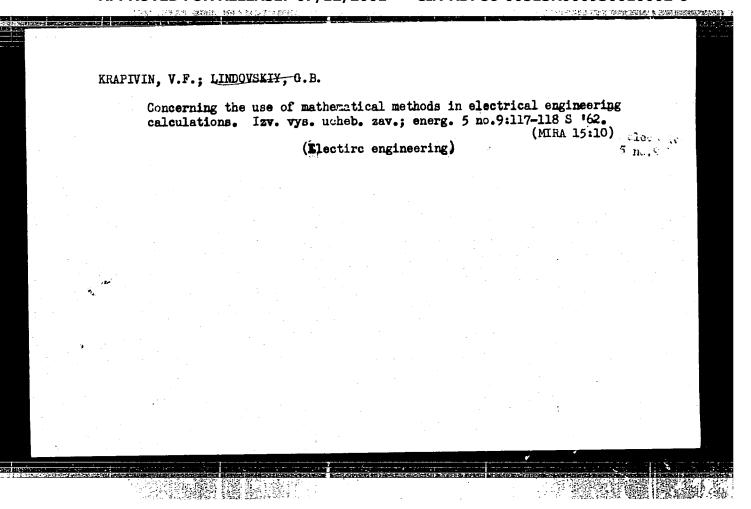
4 figures, 1 table, and 13 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

December 3, 1957

Card 3/3





LINDOVSKY, K.

Centrifugal pumps.

p. 53 Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1955 PAPIR A CELULOSA Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, no. 2 February 1956, Uncl.

LINDPERE, A.V.

专用情 翻譯 接近

Agrochemical characteristics of upland sphagnum peat bogs in Estonia. Pochovedenie no. 2:52-57 F '65 (MTRA 19:1)

1. Institut zoologii i botaniki AN Estonskoy SSR. Submitted June 8, 1963.

VINOGRADOVA, O.S.; LINDSLEY, D.F.

Extinction of reactions to sensory stimuli in a single neuron of the visual cortex in an unanesthetized rabbit. Zhur.vys.nerv. delat. 13 no.2:207-217 Mr-Ap 63. (MI 16:9)

1. Chair of Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity, Moscow University, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neuro-physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los-Angeles.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (VISION)

MARKOV, M.N.: LINDSTREM, I.S.

Specific resistance of bismuth dust films. Fiz.tver.tela 1 no.5: 827-828 My '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Fisicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR. (Bismuth-Blectric properties)

SOV/51-7-3-10/21

AUTHORS:

Markov, M.N. and Lindstrem, I.S.

TITLE:

Optical Properties of Evaporated Bismuth in the 3-15 Micron Spectral

Region

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 349-354 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Optical properties (refractive index, absorption factor, reflection and transmission coefficients) of vacuum-deposited bismuth layers were studied in the 3-15  $\mu$  spectral region. The layers had thicknesses between 0.1 and 1.0  $\mu$ . In this range of thicknesses the density is practically the same as the density of massive samples and both the resistivity and the temperature coefficient of resistance are practically independent of the layer thickness. The layers were prepared by evaporation from tantalum ribbons, heated to  $700^{\circ}$ C in a vacuum of  $10^{-5}$  mm Hg. The layers were deposited on glass, rock-salt and nitrocellulose bases. Bismuth used for evaporation had less than 0.01% impurities by weight. In the process of evaporation bismuth was purified and the amount of impurities fell to about 0.001%. The layers were fairly transparent in the infrared region and produced clear interference patterns. Transmission spectra (samples deposited on rock-salt) and

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307/51-7-3-10/21

Optical Properties of Evuporated Biamuth in the 3-15 Licron Spectral Region

reflection spectra (samples deposited on rock-salt, glass and nitrocellulose) were recorded by means of a two-beam infrared spectrometer AIKS-F4 (Ref 4) which is shown schematically in Fig 1. The refractive index was determined from these spectra using the distribution of the interference maxima and minima, and thickness of the layer measured independently. The absorption factor % was calculated from the measured values of the refractive index (n), thickness (d) and the reflection and transmission coefficients, denoted by R and T respectively. The error in determination of the refractive index was 6-8% and in determination of the absorption factor it was 20-30%. The values of n and % of layers deposited on glass, rock-salt and nitrocellulose The thickness of layers was measured using were practically identical. a multibeam interferometric method; the apparatus was similar to that described by Scott et al (Ref 4). The thickness was measured to within 3-5%. Fig 2 shows the reflection (R) and transmission (T) spectra of samples (1) 0.22, (2) 0.56 and (3) 0.69 \u03bc thick. Fig 3 shows the wavelength dependence of the refractive index of layers 0.22, 0.69 and 0.89  $\mu$ thickness (curves 1, 2, 3, respectively). The refractive index of thin layers (curve 1 in Fig 3) increases with decrease of wavelength, while the refractive index of thick layers (curve 3 in Fig 3) has a maximum near 7  $\mu$ . The curve representing layers of medium thickness (0.5-0.7  $\mu$ )

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SOV/51-7-3-1C/21 Optical Properties of Evaporated Bismuth in the 3-15 Micron Spectral Region

lies between curves 1 and 3. Fig 4 shows the wavelength dependence of the absorption factor **X** of 0.22, 0.56 and 0.69 µ thickness. This figure shows that at wavelengths from 3 to 15 µ the **X** I(**X**) dependence is approximately the same for layers of all thicknesses; a minimum at 7.5 µ was observed. Fig 5 shows the wavelength dependence of the refractive index of a 0.9 µ thick layer at \$200°C (curve 1), \$20°C (curve 2, and -90°C (curve 3). Inis figure shows that on lowering of temperature the maximum on the refractive index surve is displaced towards longer wavelengths and the value of n at its maximum falls. Acknowledgments are made to V.I. Malyshev and S.G. Rautian for their advice. There are 5 figures and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 6 English, 1 German and 1 translation from English into Russian.

SUEMITTED: December 20, 1958

Surd 3/3

SOV/48-23-9-29/57 24(7) Sukhenko, K. A., Grigorova, V. S., Lindstrem, I. S., Sventits-AUTHORS: kiy, N. S., Galonov, P. P.

The Determination of Oxygen in Technical Titanium by Means of TITLE: the Spectral Method

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, PERIODICAL: Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1116 - 1118 (USSR)

In the introduction mention is made of the papers published in recent years on the determination of gases in metals in general, ABSTRACT: and especially on the determination of oxygen in titanium. (Refs 1-7). A pair of lines of oxygen and argon is given, by means of which the concentration of oxygen in titanium was determined within a range of 0.035 - 0.56%. Already in another paper (Ref 7) it was shown that the influence of "third" elements is lacking, and it is possible by this method to determine the oxygen content with an accuracy equaling that of vacuum melts or of bromine reductions. In the case of the experiments carried out here, titanium standards with an oxygen content of 0.01 - 2.0% were produced, in which case titanium-

sponge was mixed with TiO, in appropriate ratios. The electrodes Card 1/3

The Determination of Oxygen in Technical Titanium by Means of the Spectral Method

SOV/48-23-9-29/57

were re-melted from these mixtures in a helium atmosphere and in a vacuum. The following investigations were carried out by means of these standards: The wear of the sample surface by the discharge, the influence of vacuum annealing on the concentration-sensitivity of the oxygen lines, and the selection of the most favorable conditions for the excitation of the oxygen lines. During the experiments the electrodes were in a special container, in which a pressure of 10-2 torr was maintained, and the samples were connected as cathodes. The anode was of carbon. In the case of pulsed discharges, practically no concentration sensitivity was found, only in connection with a previous preparation of the samples was it possible to prove the concentration-dependence of two lines of OI and OII suggested by N. G. Isayev for the spectral analysis. In the course of further experiments with spark discharges in helium at a pressure near that of the atmosphere, a dependence of line intensities on oxygen concentration was found to exist after the samples had previously been prepared by pulsed discharges; however, this dependence is so insignificant that it is not suited for a quantitative analysis. Ex-

Card 2/3

The Determination of Oxygen in Technical Titanium by Means of the Spectral Retnod

SOV/48-23-9-29/57

periments concerning the influence of annealing upon line intensities showed that the latter are independent of annealing. Experiments concerning the most favorable selection of the light source showed that low-voltage spark discharges are suited best. Figure 3 shows a diagram for the determination of oxygen in technical titanium according to the intensity of an oxygen line. This diagram was obtained by means of a low-voltage spark light source. Further investigations showed the usefulness of the DG-1-type generator for low-voltage spark discharges. There are 3 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

5/048/62/026/007/020/030

AUTHORS:

Grigorova, V. S., Lindstrem, I. S., Sventitskiy, N. S.,

and Sukhenko, K. A.

TITLE:

Oxygen determination in low-melting metals and

alloys by the spectral method

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,

v. 26, no. 7, 1962, 924-926

TEXT: The oxygen content in niobium and molybdenum alloys is best determined from their spectra with simultaneous extraction of the gases. The specimen was used as an anode of the discharge current circuit (24,000  $\mu$ F) of a low-voltage pulse generator. The experimental conditions can thus be easily standardized; the effect of impurities can be eliminated, and electrode erosion can be intensified. A niobium cone with 0.004% oxygen was used as a cathode. Aluminum cathodes can also be used. The discharge took place in commercial helium of 250 mm Hg. oxygen content of He should be 0.01% at most; its nitrogen content should be sufficient for localizing the discharge. The spectra were

Card 1/2

Oxygen determination in low-melting ...

S/048/62/026/007/020/030 B125/B104

measured by a spectrograph of the type NCN-51 (ISP-51) with a  $y\Phi$ -84 (UF-84) camera. Already by the first pulse the oxygen was completely removed. Owing to the concentration dependence of some lines of the oxygen ion, a discharge in the vacuum is well suited for determining the oxygen in viscous metals (with an aluminum antielectrode and concentrations up to 0.004%). In order to increase the accuracy of oxygen determination to thousandths of percent spectra were excited by low-voltage sparks and low-voltage pulse discharges in a mixture of commercial helium (560 mm Hg) and commercial nitrogen (100 mm Hg). A truncated carbon cone was used as auxiliary electrode. The concentration dependence of the intensity was recorded for the line OI 7771.93 A. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

GRIGOROVA, V.S.; LINDSTREM, I.S.; SVENTITSKIY, N.S.; SUKHENKO, K.A.

Oxygen determination in refractory metals and alloys by the spectral method. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.7:924-926 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Spectrum analysis)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6181

Ural'skoye noveshehrniye po spektroskopii. 3d, Sverdlovsk, 1960.
Materialy (Materials of the Third Ural Conference on Spectroscopy) Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 197 p. Errata slip inserted. 3000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR.
Komissiya po spektroskopii; and Ural'skiy dom tekhniki VSNTO.

Eds. (Title page): G. P. Skornyakov, A. B. Shayevich, and S. G.
Bogomolovi Ed.: Gennadiy Favlovich Skornyakov; Ed. of Publishing Houser M. L. Kryshova; Tech. Ed.: N. T. Nal'kova.

PURPOSE: The book, a collection of articles, is intended for staff members of spectral analysis laboratories in industry and scientific research organizations, as well as for students of related disciplines and for technologists utilizing analytical results.

Card 1/15

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/.	Materials of the Third Ural Conference (Cont.)	SOV/6181	į	
	COVERAGE: The collection presents theoretical and practical lems of the application of atomic and molecular spectral sis in controlling the chemical composition of various main ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, geology, chemical try, and medicine. The authors express their thanks to Gentsova for help in preparing the materials for the pre References follow the individual articles.	prob-/ analy-% terials		
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SOURCE PERSONS CONTROL				

LINDSTREA, V.R.

AUTHORS: Buyanov, N.V., Zubkovskiy, S.L., Kovalenko, T.V., 32-24-6-15/44

Korotkov, V.F., Lindstrem, V.R.

TITLE: Spectral Analysis of Steels on the Modernized Apparatus FES -1 (Spektral'nyy analiz staley na modernizirovannom pribore FES -1)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 6, pp. 703-708 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Photometrical reproducibility was determined, and in this connec-

tion it was found that the average arithmetical error on the sensitivity scale of 1:1 amounted to ± 0.5% and with 5:1 to ± 0.15%.

Measurements of the intensity of the line of iron 5227 % obtained from an Armoo iron sample showed that on the scale 1:1 a reproducibility of ± 1.1% is obtained with a 4.5 ampere current, and that at 5:1 it amounts to ± 0.62%. It was observed that a distance between electrons of 1.5 mm warrants accurate reading and good reproducibility; a base electrode of copper was used on this occasion. For the purpose of working out the method of analysis the etalons of the UIM, of the Tanilichm, and of the plants "Elektrostal", "Serp i molot" and "Dneprospetsstal" were used. The spectral line, measuring accuracy, and reproducibility in connec-

tion with the analysis are mentioned. Carbon-containing low- and

Card 1/2 medium-alloyed steels were analyzed, and data concerning the

Spectral Analysis of Steels on the Modernized Apparatus

32-24-6-15/44

determination of silicon, molybdenum, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, tungsten, and nickel rre given, as also data for the high-speed steels P 9 and P 18 and the stainless steel EYMIT. The influence exercised by chemical composition upon the intensity of the not separated light was investigated in binary alloys Fe-Cr. Fe-W, Fe-Ni, and Fe-Si. The results obtained are given in form of graphs; it was found that in the case of Fe-W and Fe-Cr samples the intensity of light increases with an increase of tungsten and chromium concentration respectively, whereas the contrary is the case with Fe-Ni and Fe-Si systems. On the strength of these findings it is assumed that for the purpose of stabilizing light intensity the corresponding metal can be used, as e.g. nickel as electrode support in analyses of the Fe-W and Fe-Cr systems. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

1. Steel--Spectra 2. Steel--Testing equipment 3. Steel--Test results 4. Spectrum analyzers--Performance

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BUYANOV, N.V.; ZUBKOVSKIY, S.L.; KOVALENKO, T.V.; KOROTKOV, V.F.; LINDSTREM,

Experience in working with the DFS-10 photoelectric instrument.

Zav.lab 26 no.10:1155-1158 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Spectrophotometry) (Steel--Analysis)

BUYANOV, N.V.; IVANOVA, L.A.; LINDSTREM, V.R.

Spectrum analysis of precision alloys with use of a DFS-10 apparatus. Sbor. trud TSNIICHM no.241101-104 '62. (MIRA 15:6) (Alloys-Spectra)

PRITULA, Yu.A.; ABRIKOSOV, I.Kh.; AVROV, P.Ya.; KAZACHENKO, A.A.; KILIGINA, N.I.; KULIKOV, F.S.; MEL'NIKOV, A.M.; TATARINOV, A.G.; TROYEPOL'SKIY, V.I.; TSYPLENKOV, G.G.; SHPIL'MAN, A.I.; DAYEV, G.A., vedushchiy red.; LINDTROP, N.T., red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Volga-Ural oil-bearing region; oil potential] Volgo-Uralskaia neftenosnaia oblast'; neftenosnost'. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 175 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.104). (MIRA 16:8) (Volga-Ural region-Petroleum geology)

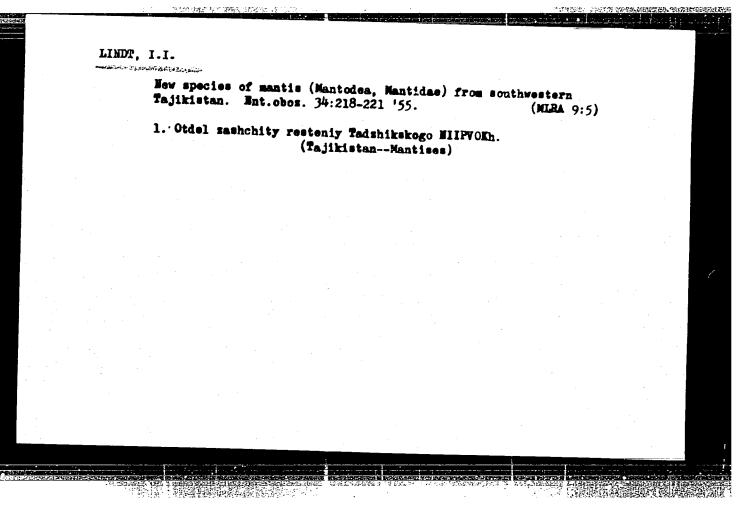
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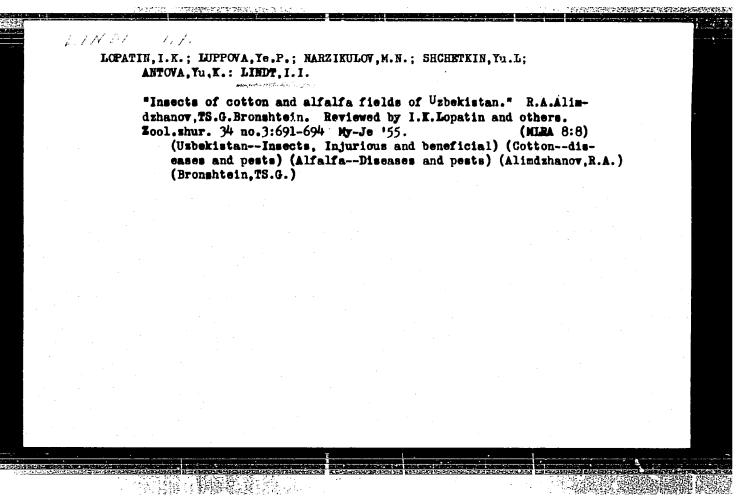
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Data on the praying mantis feuna (Mantodes) of Tajikistan, with a description of a new species. Hnt.obox. 33:273-280 53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Kafedra soologii Tadshikskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Stalinabad. (Tajikistan-Mantises) (Mantises-Tajikistan)

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Biology of the mite Brevipalpus oudemansi Geijskes (Acariformes, Pseudoleptidae) in Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR no.19:31-35

(MIRA 10:4)

1. Institut moologii i paramitologii im. akad. Ye. M. Pavlovskogo AN Tadshikskoy SER.

(Tajikistan--Mites) (Apple--Diseases and pests)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

Biology of the spider mite Tetranychus viennensis Zacher ( =T.crataegi Hirst, Acariformes, Tetranychidae) in Tajikistan. Dokl. AH Tadzh. SSR no.19:37-41 156. (NLEA 10:4)

1. Institut soologii i parasitologii im. akad. Ye. H. Pavlovskogo All Tadshikskoy SSR. (Gissar Valley--Red spider) (Fruit--Diseases and pests)

Occurrence of attacks on men by red spiders (Tetranychus, Acariformes).

Dokl. All Tadzh. SSR no. 22:31-33 157. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akademika Ye. N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

(Tajikistan-Red spider)

Among the phytophagous mites of Tajikistan. Izv.0td.est. nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.2:17-24 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadzhikakoy SSR. (Tajikistan--Mites)

Subspecies of praying mantis (Mantoidea) new to Tajikistan.
Dokl.AN Tadzh.SSR 3 no.4:43-47 '69. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akad. Ye.N.Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chelnom-korrespondentom SSB M.N.Narzikulovym. (Tajikistan—Praying martis)

LINDT, I.I.

Morphology of the tree mantid Hierodula tenuidentata Saussure (Mantidae) from Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 4 no.4:53-57 (MIRA 15:1)

l. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR M.N. Narzikulovym. (Soviet Central Asia—Mantids)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

# LINDT, I.I.

Mantid species (Mantoidea) in southwestern Tajikistan. Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR 115:41-45 259. (MIRA 15:5)

l. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. (Tajikistan—Mantids)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

# LINDT, I.I.

Summer depression of the red spider (Tetranychus telarius L.) on the cotton plant in southern Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.5:36-39 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N.Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR M.N.Narzikulovym.

Elist, Ivan Ivanovich; he Elestov, K.M., otv. res.

[Biology of the common red spider (Tetranychan telaris...)
in southern Tajikistan] biologiia obyknovennogo pautimego
kleshcha (Tetranychus telarius I.) v Hizmom Tadzhikistane.
Dushanbe, Izd-vo AN Tadzhik.UR, 1964. 114 p.

(Elia 17:7)

LINDT, I.I.

Fauna of mantids (Mantoidea) of Bacakhshan (Tajikistan). Trudy
Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadzh. SSR 24:3-20 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Pavlovskogo
AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.

YUGOSLIVM./Chemical Technology, thermical Products and West

Application: Corumecs. Glass. Binding Reservals.

Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Kittm., No 10, 1959, 35664.

Author : Bokszczonia, S., Ferlan, M., Kotnik, S., Lindtner, M.,

Ozim, V., Sonnenwald, S.

Inst : Slovene Chemienl Coc. Guy

Title : Yugoslav Corundum Production.

Orig Pub: Vestnik Solv Kem Druseva, 4, No 1-2, 55-63 (1957) (in

Slovene with an English surrary)

Abstract: Geological and elemical prospecting has led to

the discovery of a deposit of bauxites suitable for the production of corrudum. A plant constructed at the site is now furnishing all of Yugoslavia's abrasives demand. --- Frum a summary by the authors.

Card : 1./1.

4-39

LINDTNER, M.

Statistical control of quality on the acceptance of goods; sample taking. p. 229

Periodical: NOVA PROIZVODNJA.

Vol. 9, no. 3, June 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4 April 1959, Uncl.

LINDTNER, M.

Current statistical control of quality. p. 330.

Periodical: NOVA PROIZVODNJA.

Vol. 9, no. 4/6, 1958.

TECHNOLOGY

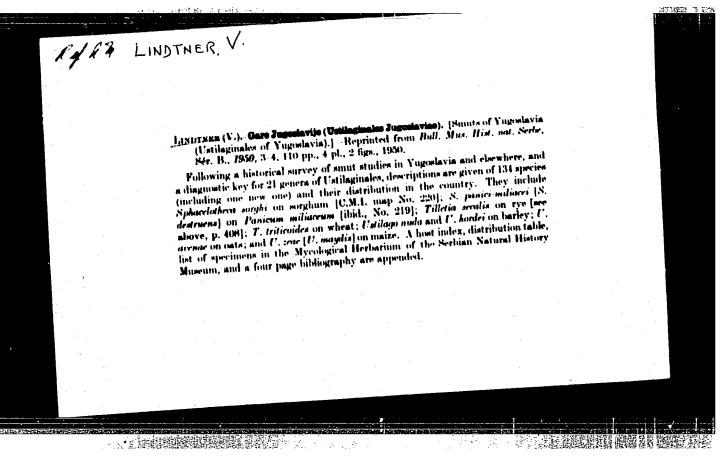
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC

Vol. 8, No. 4 April 1959, Uncl.

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LINDTNER, V.

"Pine Forests of the Environs of Friboj on the Lim River and of Divcibare on Maljen Mountain" p. 193 (ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 11, no. 2, 1951, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No.10, October, 1953, Unclassified

LINDTNER, V.

Origin of defects in scouring and bleaching cotton and regenerated cellulose fibers. p. 787.

TEKSTIL. (Drustvo inzenjera i tehnicara tekstilaca Hrvatske) Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

LINDTRON, G.T.; KHORAVA, G.V.; INGUL'SKAYA, I.I.

Treatment of necatoriasis, ascariasis, enterobiasis, ema trichocephaliasis with bifenium hydroxynaphthoate (preparation alcopar ).

Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.4:409-413 Jl-Ag '60.

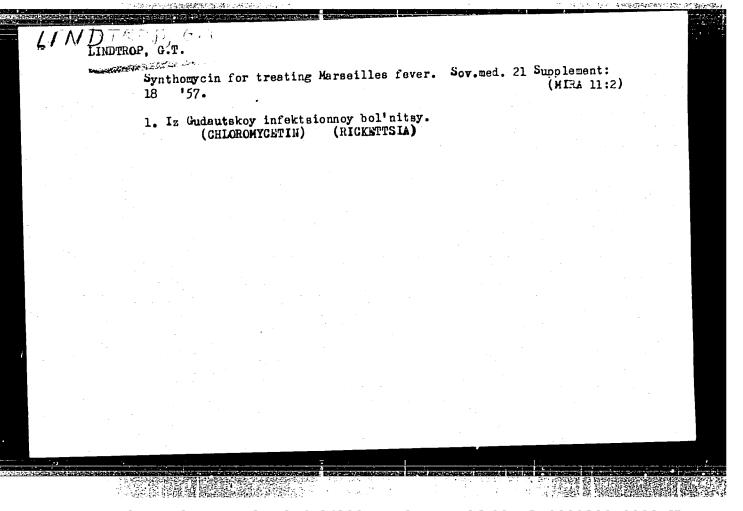
(MEA 13:11)

1. Iz Gudautskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazekoy ASSR.

(ANTHEIMINTICS) (WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

2. 心脏激素溶液定数对多点



LINDTROP, G.T.; KHORAVA, G.V.; INCUL'SKAYA, I.I.

Effect of associated helminthiasis on the course of typhoid fever and problems of helminth eradication in infectious diseases. Med. paraz. 1 paraz. bol. 27 no.4:419-422 Jl-Ag '58. (WIRA 12:2)

1. Iz Gudautskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR.

(HEIMINTH INFECTIONS, compl.
typhoid fever (Rus))

(TYPHOID FEVER, compl.
helminth infect. (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930010002-6"

LINDTROP, G.T., Easlumenty vrach Abkhazskoy ASSR; KHORAVA, G.V.

Leptospirosis canicola in human subject. Klin.med. 37 no.2:132-134

[NIRA 12:3)

1. Is Gudantskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy.

(IMPTOSPIROSIS, case reports,

canicola (Rus))

KAKABADZE, M.G.; LINDTROP, G.T.; BERNSHTEYN, A.D.; KHORAVA, G.V.; KVARATSKHELIYA, G.M.

Role of farm animals in the transmission to human beings of leptospirosis of serotype II in the Abkhazian A.S.S.R. Sbor. trud. Med. nauch. ob-vo Abkh. 2:199-203 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz leptospiroznogo otdeleniya (zav. M.G.Kakabadze) Respublikanskoy sanepidstantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Abkhazskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach V.L.Gvaliya) i Gadautskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.V.Khorava).

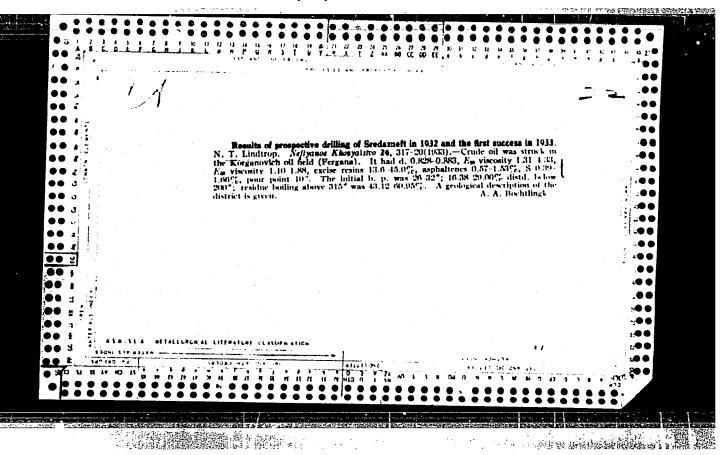
(ABKHAZIA-LEPTOSPIROSIS)
(ANIMALS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

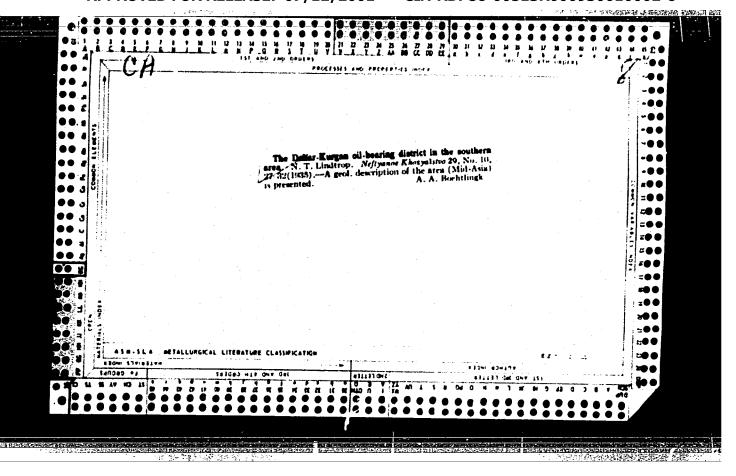
Theory of distribution of the extremes in selecting test pieces for the evaluation of the results of endurance tests. Zav.lab. 29 no.7:841-844 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po mashinam dlya promyshlenno-stroitel'nykh materialov. (Strength of materials) (Mathematical statistics)

# Chaple determination of the displacement-error function of specified mechanisms in case of differential control methods. [27. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.5:110-114 '65. (MIRA 18:10) 1. Leningradskiy institut techney mekhaniki i optiki. Rekomendovana kafedroy teorii mekhanizmov i deteley pritorov.

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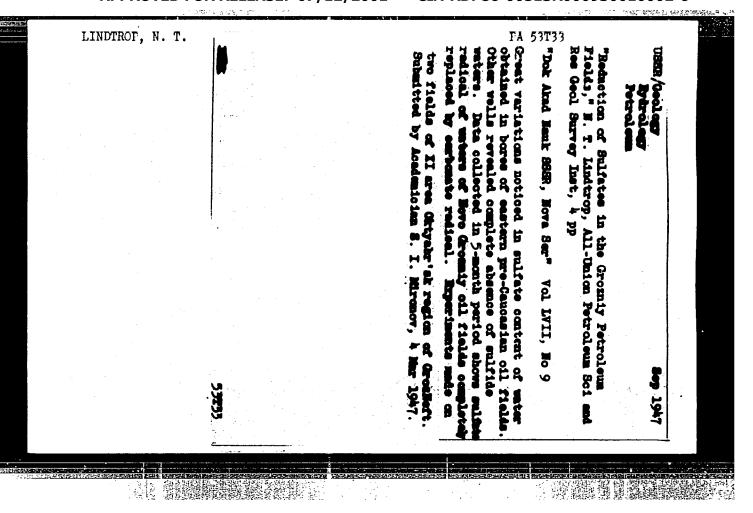


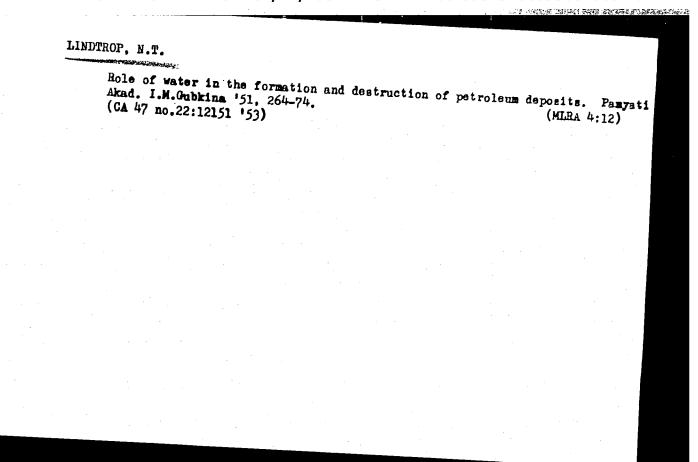


LINDTROP, N. T.

Measurement of metrolem-well levels by the method of elastic waves. Moskva Gos. nauchtekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1946. 62 p. (Sovremennais neftianais TN871. 153

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LINDTROP, N.T.; MUKHIN, V.V.

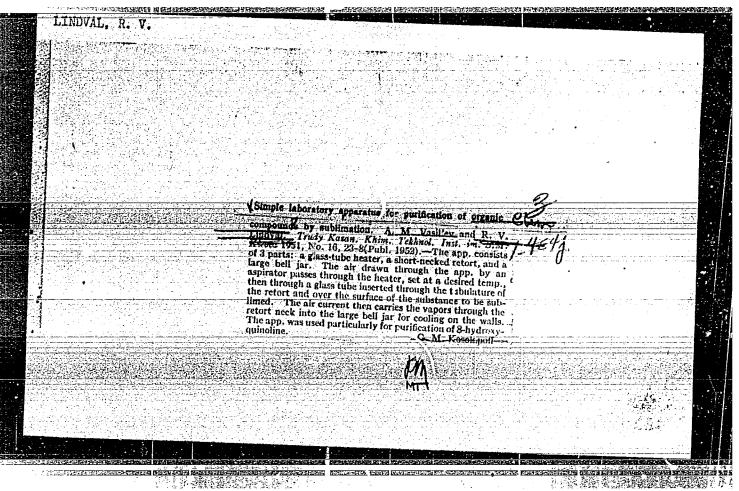
Methods of prospecting for oil and gas by deep drilling. Trudy VNIGRI no.220. Geol. sbor. no.8:387-404 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

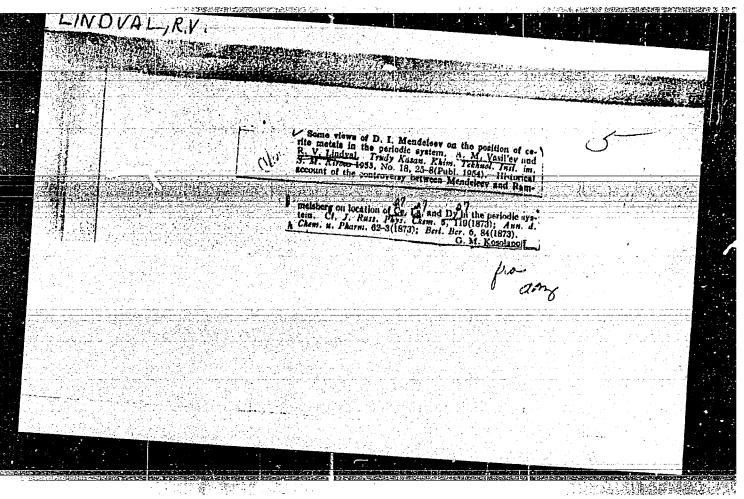
LINDTROP, N.T.

Basic stages in the development of the oil industry of Fergana.

Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.9160-62 S 164. (MIRA 17/11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.





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